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districts of Sweden amounted to £36,507,064 in 1877, and increased steadily from year to year to £50,797,077 in 1886.

Reports in regard to the subdivision of real estate holdings are much more satisfactory than those in regard to mortgages. The division of estates by inheritance, often under compulsion of law, has been carried to a greater extreme in France and Switzerland, and some other parts of Europe, than in the United States. The statistics covering this topic in these reports are substantially the same as have been reported by the consuls of the United States, and published by the State Department.

GEORGE K. HOLMES.

STATISTICS OF DIVORCE IN FRANCE.

In No. 8 (Dec., 1889) of the Publications, Mr. B. F. Keller, in a review of an article by M. Turquan, entitled *Résultats Statistique de cinq Années de Divorce*, which appeared in *L'Économiste Français* of Oct. 26, 1889, presented some of the results of divorce legislation in France since 1884.

Mr. Kellar criticised some of the conclusions of M. Turquan on the ground that the latter had made use of two sets of returns in the compilation of his tables. One of these sets was taken from the records of the officers of the civil state, and the other from the records of the courts. These two sets of records sometimes vary considerably for the same year, owing to various causes of delay (such as appeals, etc.) in the courts. For this reason the slightest reflection will show that the statistics of the officers of the civil state should be greater than the records of the courts. It was on the disagreement of results obtained by using both sets of records that Mr. Keller based his criticism.

A similar criticism has recently appeared in a French journal under the title of *La Statistique des Divorces et les Jugements de Divorce*, by P. de Loyne. (*La Réforme Sociale*, May 1, 1892.) M. de Loyne severely criticises the nonconformity of the two sets of records, and urges that steps be taken to remedy the evil. He states that we should expect the records of the officers of the civil state to show

more divorces than the court records. This, however, is not the case in 1884 (see Mr. Keller's table loc. cit., page 472), when both sets of records were the same. Nor in 1885, when the records in the first case gave 4277 divorces, whereas the court records gave only 4123. For the two years (1884 and 1885) there would be a difference between the two sets of records of 154 divorces. If we subtract from this the number of judgments reversed by the courts (32), we have a remainder of 122 divorces more than were allowed by law during those two years.

G. N. C.

ANTHROPOMETRY.

The results of Anthropometry as derived from the measurements of the Students of Amherst College. Amherst, 1892. Pp. 7, Tables.

This paper was presented to the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education at their annual meeting in Philadelphia, April, 1892. It begins with a sketch of the historical development of the idea that physical measurements may afford a basis for the determination of the ideal man, and presents a further treatment of this enquiry with which Dr. Hitchcock is so thoroughly identified.

Since 1860 about three thousand students have been measured by the Department of Physical Education at Amherst College. The results have been carefully tabulated in several different ways, and are given in six tables appended to this report. All measurements are expressed in both metric and common units. The 54 items noted are derived as follows: weight (1), heights (6), girths (23), breadths (10), lengths (4), strengths (8), lung capacity (1), and pilosity (1).

The six compilations given are: (1) *Table of the Average Student*, showing the average of each item for 7988 men measured. (2) *Table of the Student 21 years old*, showing the measurements of 326 men between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years. (3) *Table of the Student of Mean Proportions*, showing the arithmetical mean of the measurements of 2086 men. (4) *Table of 50 per cent Measurements*, showing the items for 2230 men arranged by Galton's Percentile Method. (5) *Table of Ages*, showing the measurements of 1430 men between the ages of sixteen and twenty-six, arranged in ten groups. (6) *Table of Heights*, in which the measurements of 1322